



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## NOTE.

### SOME ERRORS IN HARPERS' LATIN DICTIONARY.

The following collection of errors in our standard Latin lexicon owes its origin to similar notes published by Prof. Humphreys in this Journal (VIII, p. 344). None of the errors mentioned below have been sought for; they have all been stumbled on, and some of them have been first noticed by keen-eyed pupils. It might be well if other teachers of the Classics would make public their lists of marginal corrections, for the sake of a future edition.

#### I.—*Misprints.*

1) Wrong quantities: *caveo* is marked 3d conjugation instead of 2d; the past participle of *confido* is given as *confisus* instead of *confisus*; *fortē* for *forte*; *quandocumquē* for *quandocumque*; *quandoquē* for *quandoque*; *temporē* for *tempore*.

2) Wrong references: Under *animadverto*, the last example is quoted Cic. Or. 3. 12, instead of de Or. 3. 12. 44; under *carrus*, reference is made to Caesar, B. G. 3. 51, though there are only 29 chapters in Book III; as the passage is not quoted, the true reference cannot be given; under *flexus*, I, the expression *flexus metae* is quoted from Pers. 3. 63 instead of 3. 68; under 1. *intentus*, A, *arcus intentus* is quoted from Cic. Sen. 10. 37 instead of 11. 37; under *irritamentum* the expression *irritamentum Veneris languescantis* is quoted from Juv. 11. 16 instead of 11. 167; under *jam*, I D, the quotation accredited to Caes. B. G. 2. 21 should be 2. 20.

3) Miscellaneous misprints: *elaborare* (s. v. I δ) is said to take an acc. and inf. as object in Quint. 3. 8. 58. The word accusative should be omitted from this statement; in the passage quoted, however, the preferred reading is now *laborarunt*, not *elaborarunt*. In the list of Abbreviations (p. ix) Lampridius is said to have died 300 B. C., instead of A. D. *rescisco* is marked neuter instead of active. Under *spes*, I A, δ, a passage is quoted from Cic. Off. 2. 15. 53 reading *ut . . . putaris* instead of *putares*.

## II.—Other Errors.

1) *Apotheca* is not the source from which French *boutique*, German *Bude*, English *booth* are derived.

2) *constituo* is cited as governing an acc. and inf. in Cic. ad Att. 7. 7. 4. This is a mistake; the passage gives an example of the simple infinitive after *constituo*.

3) *Davus* as a slave's name is said to be frequent in Plautus and Terence. It is mentioned only once in Plautus, and that incidentally, viz. Amph. 361.

4) *ductant* occurs in Plautus, Mil. Glor. 93, with the meaning *make fun of*, which is rightly given to it under *labia*; under *ducto* the meaning is wrongly given as *charm, allure*.

5) Under *expello* the phrase *a patria expellere* is cited from Cic. Sest. 13. 30, where the proper reading is *ex patria*.

6) In Livy 28. 35. 8 *frater* means *brother-in-law*, i. e. *a sister's husband*, but it is not correct to say that it is there used for *levir* (see under *frater*, II C, 2), inasmuch as *levir* only means *a husband's brother*.

7) Juvenal's famous *manum ferulae subducere* (1. 15) is explained (under *manus*, I) not as meaning *to flinch from*, but *to be too old for the rod*.

8) *meta* does not mean *goal* in either of the two examples cited, viz. Hor. A. P. 412 and Verg. Aen. 5. 159. Nor does it have that meaning in the example quoted by Wilkins, in his note on the Horatian passage, from Varro, L. L. 8. 16. 31.

9) *praelectus* is illustrated by a reference to Tac. Hist. 1. 76; but the reading there is *praetexto*, so that this reference should be under *praetextum*.

10) In defining *quadra* a special heading is set aside for the meaning *dining-table*, a meaning that the word nowhere has, at least certainly not in the two examples cited for it. Round loaves of bread were marked off into *quadrae* by depressions starting from the centre of the upper surface and carried in straight lines to the edge of the loaf. In Vergil, Aen. 7. 115, the term is applied to such cakes used as plates to lay the rest of the food on. Juvenal's (5. 2) *aliena vivere quadra* is *to live off another's loaf*, rather than *table*.

11) Under *quamquam*, γ, is cited an example from Cic. Fam. 2. 7. 3, where the approved reading now is *quamque*.

12) *rhetor* in Hor. Sat. 1. 10. 12 has the meaning of *orator*; hence remove the star before this definition.

13) Under *tego* the adverb derived from the past participle should be given as *tecte*, not *tecto*.

14) *forset* seems well enough established in Hor. Od. 1. 28. 31, and *transmineret* in Plaut. Mil. Glor. 30 to find a place in the Lexicon.

15) A number of other errors have been corrected by Wilkins in his notes on the Epistles of Horace. See note on *curare*, Ep. 2. 2. 151; *furnus*, Ep. 1. 11. 13; *mango*, Ep. 2. 2. 13; *miluus*, Ep. 1. 16. 50; *platea*, Ep. 2. 2. 71. Also for *sibilare* see note of Palmer on Hor. Sat. 1. 1. 66.

J. H. KIRKLAND.